

GEN. PIET JOUBERT DEAD.

The Army of the Transvaal Republic Has Lost Its Commanding General.

HE WAS KNOWN AS A FEARLESS FIGHTER.

Trained From Childhood to Shoot Straight and Hate the British, He Never Lost Sight of His Antipathy—He Commanded the Boers at Mafuba Hill.

Pretoria, March 23.—Gen. Joubert died Tuesday night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from a stomach complaint. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

Sketch of Joubert's Career.

Gen. Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, commandant general of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Sien Piet" (Slim Piet), was born about 63 years ago. He was descended from an old French Huguenot family which settled in South Africa many years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, and taken by his parents, when seven years old, to the Orange Free State, where he was brought up from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British.

He, never having been utterly fearless. Of schooling, he had but little, and he never saw a newspaper until he was 19 years old. In spite of this, his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British his family removed from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterwards he became a burgher of the South African Republic, and in 1879, when it was claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He came to be so respected by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender.

It was during these wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger, and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected vice-president of the Transvaal, and defeated Sir George Colley at Mafuba Hill in 1881, and was elected president of the republic in 1883-84, during Kruger's absence in Europe.

Gen. Joubert was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and President Kruger, on several occasions, had great difficulty in repressing his hot-headed colleague's movements. In 1895, Joubert, with Kruger and Pretorius was planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal, and the result was Mafuba Hill and the practical independence of the Transvaal.



GEN. P. J. JOUBERT.

It was Joubert who organized the army of the South African Republic, later on, dividing the country into 17 military districts, and each of these districts into smaller divisions, with commandants, field cornets and lieutenants of various ranks in charge.

According to the general's plans, every man became a trained soldier without leaving his farm, and the army was ready at hand. To such a point of perfection was the system carried, that within 48 hours after the Boers were declared, the Boer nation was under arms.

It was also due to Gen. Joubert that the South African republics succeeded in muzzling the British, and in 1894, Joubert was the only prominent Boer who refused to surrender to the British, and was executed together for a "who's" right that the more merciful counsels of Kruger prevailed.

In spite of these characteristics, Joubert, on some occasions, showed considerable regard for the usages of civilization. When the Boers laid British territory, he refused to accept the British, and was the only prominent Boer who refused to surrender to the British, and was executed together for a "who's" right that the more merciful counsels of Kruger prevailed.

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In November last it was reported that Gen. Joubert had been killed in action, and later reports said he was dangerous. Wounded and had to use a crutch in order to follow the operations in the field. The circumstances of the death of Gen. Joubert are not yet known. Gen. Joubert, who was a newspaper correspondent, who was severely wounded from imprisonment at Pretoria, and who had arrived at Durban, said Gen. Joubert was apparently suspected of half-heartedness, and that his life would be in danger at the hands of the burghers if Pretoria was besieged.

Will Probably Be Succeeded by Gen. Botha, Commanding in Natal.

London, March 23.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Gen. Joubert died of peritonitis. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday). The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm."

"His successor in the chief command will probably be Gen. Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal."

The London Press on Joubert.

All the morning papers print singularly kind editorial concerning Gen. Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute.

The Old Soldier's Dash.

Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war.

Masterly Strategy.

For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated Gen. Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt, and at the same time threatened Gen. Barton's camp at Mooi river. Then as British reinforcements were pushed up, Joubert recrossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner, a wagon or a gun.

One Brave Man's Opinion of Another.

Gen. White's estimate of him, pronounced on Tuesday, before he died, as a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British comment.

HON. PHILETUS SAWYER DEAD.

The Aged Ex-United States Senator From Wisconsin Passes Away at the Home of His Son.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 30.—Former United States Senator Philetus Sawyer died at 9:15 a. m., at the residence of his son, E. P. Sawyer, in this city. He was 84 years old.

Senator Sawyer had been confined to his bed only a day, and as he was subject to similar attacks, no particular alarm was felt. Members of the family were all absent except Mrs. Phil Sawyer, Jr., wife of his grandson. Asking her to remove his shoes and stockings, although he had none, he settled back with a long sigh, and was dead before she realized it.

The funeral will probably be held next Sunday. Mr. Sawyer was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities. As soon as his death was announced, flags were placed at half-mast all over the city, and expressions of sorrow were general.

Ex-Senator Sawyer was born in Rutland county, Vt., September 22, 1816. In 1847 he settled in this section, where he has lived ever since. He embarked in the lumber business, through which he amassed a fortune estimated from one to two millions.

Perfect in Appointment and Management—Tribute of a Noted British Surgeon.

London, March 30.—Sir William MacCormick, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who recently returned from South Africa, describes, in the Lancet, a visit which he paid to the American hospital ship Maine, February 14, over which Maj. Cabell conducted him. He says:

"Everything that could be desired for the comfort of the wounded, both from a surgical and a nursing standpoint, is to be found in this vessel. Unfortunately, the ship itself is not what could be described as suitable for a hospital ship."

"Lady Randolph Churchill, personally, is indefatigable in her attention and kindness to the patients, as are also the entire surgical and nursing staff. Luxuries in the way of food, drink and clothing of every variety abound. Practically there is nothing which 'Tommy' asks for which he is unable to get. Nothing could be too good for the sick and wounded."

NO PROTEST FROM FRANCE.

France Will Place No Obstacle in the Way of Our Acquisition of the Danish West Indies.

Paris, March 29, 1:20 p. m.—The foreign office authorities make the following statement regarding France's attitude towards American acquisition of Danish West Indies:

"France will place no obstacle whatever in the way of the success of the Danish-American negotiations. On the contrary, in view of her cordial relations with both the United States and Denmark, she is willing to waive her rights over Santa Cruz, as France was her friendship with these two countries far more highly than any claims she may have in the Danish Antilles."

CAPT. DEMING UNDER ARREST.

His Return to the War Department Alleged to Indicate a Big Defect.

San Francisco, March 30.—Capt. Peter C. Deming, assistant commissary of subsistence of United States volunteers, is under arrest at Alcatraz Island. It is alleged that his return to the war department indicates the existence of a considerable deficit. An investigation is being made into the case and Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, judge advocate of the department of California, is preparing formal charges against him, in compliance with order from Washington.

SUNK OFF SANTO DOMINGO.

The French Steamer Georges Croise, with Eighty Passengers on Board, Reported Sunk.

Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo, March 30.—The French steamer Georges Croise, bound to Cuba with cattle, and 80 passengers, is sunk outside this port. The steamer New York which has just arrived here, renders her assistance. It is not known how many lives were saved.

Died in Paris.

Paris, March 30.—Allen T. Baer, managing editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, died, Wednesday, after an illness of three weeks. He was 36 years old, and leaves a widow and little boy. Mr. Baer was a native of South Bend, Ind.

Mark Twain Wants to Testify.

London, March 30.—During the discussion of the copyright bill in the house of lords yesterday, Lord Monck, well said Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was desirous of testifying before the select committee.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.

London, March 30.—Arrangements for the queen's visit to Dublin are rapidly nearing completion. Two detachments of Life Guards left London last evening to act as the royal escort, and the trials of the royal trains have been completed along the entire route.

The Famous Tissot Pictures.

New York, March 30.—The famous Tissot pictures, illustrating scenes in the life of Christ, have been purchased by the Brooklyn Institute of arts and sciences.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Results in Various Cities in Several States—Some Interesting Features.

Cincinnati, April 3.—Complete returns of the election show the following results: Majority of Fleischman, republican, over Cohen, fusion, for mayor, 5,318.

The majority of Robert Allison, republican, receiving the highest number of votes for board of public service over Grogan fusion, receiving the lowest number of votes, was 8,479.

Folde's majority, republican, over Neeter, fusion, for police court clerk, was 9,629.

Milliken, republican, for auditor, over Boyden, fusion, received 3,143 majority.

TOO GOOD A GOVERNMENT.

So the Men Attended and Defeated the Women Candidates.

Topeka, Kas., April 3.—The election for city officers in the town of Beattie, in Marshall county, yesterday, was a contest between men and women, and the men won. A ticket composed entirely of women was elected a year ago. The women officers, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Totten, mayor, were candidates for reelection. Aside from the sex and personality of the candidates, the principal issue was whether joints should be allowed to run, the men favoring a wide-open policy, the women rebelled against the strict prohibition enforced by the women, and the entire men's ticket was elected with the exception of clerk, one councilman and marshal. The latter is a man.

Republicans Carry Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 3.—The returns of the election indicate that Thomas J. Bell, republican candidate for school director, is elected, over Samuel Briggs, democrat, and Arthur F. May, non-partisan, by a plurality that will reach 8,000. Bell received almost as many votes as the other two candidates combined. The republicans also elect four members of the school council, police judge, police clerk and two magistrates by majorities running above 10,000. They will retain control of the city council. This is not a change of officials.

Democrats Elected Police Judge.

Columbus, O., April 3.—Complete returns of yesterday's election show that N. W. Dick, democrat, has been elected police judge, over M. B. Earnhart, republican, by 508 votes. The total vote was 22,140. Last spring the republicans elected a mayor by about one thousand votes.

Democrats Will Control the Council.

Toledo, O., April 3.—The republican city ticket was elected by about two thousand, but the democratic gains in the council will probably give its control to that party. James Melvin is elected to the non-partisan school board, and the other member elected with him is probably John W. Dowd.

Lost Two Aldermen.

Butte, Mont., April 3.—The democrats elected five out of eight aldermen yesterday. This is a loss of two for the democrats, and makes the city council a tie, with a democratic mayor.

Striking Democratic Gains.

Detroit, Mich., April 3.—The democrats made several striking gains in the municipal and township elections held in all Michigan cities yesterday, except Detroit and Port Huron.

Divided the Laurels.

Anaconda, Mont., April 3.—Three democratic and three republican aldermen were elected yesterday. Little interest was taken.

THE RELIEF OF PUERTO RICO.

Plans for the Disbursing of the Money Appropriated by Congress—Labor on Public Works.

Washington, April 3.—Arrangements have been made by the war department for the transfer of \$600,000 of the \$2,000,000 appropriated for the relief of Puerto Rico to Capt. Wm. V. Judson, corps of engineers at San Juan, who has been selected as the disbursing officer of that fund. Gov. Gen. Davis will expend the money in payment for labor on public improvements at the rate of about \$100,000 a month. The efforts of the war department officials so far have been directed principally to providing means for the immediate relief of the great distress reported to be prevalent. The plans already made cover a period of only six months. The utilization of the balance of the relief appropriation will depend upon the developments of the future. What has been done is regarded as sufficient to tide over the present period of destitution.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three White Men Killed and Six Negroes Injured in an Atlanta Brickyard.

Atlanta, Ga., April 3.—A boiler weighing several tons exploded yesterday afternoon at the G. O. Williams Lumber Co.'s brickyard, killing three white men and injuring six others, all colored.

Precarious Conditions.

Berlin, April 3.—Reports by mail and wire are arriving from the Cameroons, western Africa, which describe conditions there as precarious. Disaffection prevails among nearly all the tribes. The main cause is said to be the haughty and brutal treatment which the blacks receive.

The German colonial department has called meetings of all interested in the Cameroons with a view of avoiding a further spread of disaffection and of obtaining sufficient help for the plantations.

Ordered to Tighten the Screws.

Berlin, April 3.—Owing to the strong representation of Bishop Anzer, of Shan Tung, Count von Buelow, the German foreign secretary, and Williams' orders, has wired the German minister at Peking, Baron von Ketteler, to pursue hereafter a more vigorous policy there.

Navigation Opened.

Muscatine, Ia., April 3.—Navigation on the upper Mississippi river opened yesterday with the arrival of the W. J. Young, the first boat of the season.

THE CUBA OF THE PRESENT.

As Viewed by the Subcommittee of the Senate on Their Recent Visit.

Washington, April 2.—The subcommittee of the senate, consisting of Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Aldrich and Teller, which went to Cuba for the purpose of personally investigating conditions on the island with a view to intelligent action by congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt, chairman of the subcommittee, last night authorized the following statement concerning "the subcommittee's observations":

"We inquired as carefully and completely as we could, with the limited time at our disposal into the condition of the people of the island, their needs and the prospect of the establishment of an independent, satisfactory and stable government by and for the people of Cuba. We were in Havana in all five days. We also visited the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, being unable to go to Santiago and Puerto Principe, as we very much wished. We saw and conversed with a great many prominent and leading men from all portions of the island, men who represented different ideas and interests from intense conservatism to decided radicalism, and returned with a much better understanding of the problem to be solved and the steps to be taken in its solution than we possibly could have otherwise than by a personal visit."

Anxious for Independence.

"It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient, and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence."

A Test of Self-Governing Capacity.

"All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding these elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. Much will depend upon the results of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction. The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment, by a people who have had little opportunity to study its details, its necessities or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business men unfortunately show too much disposition to hold aloof."

Gov. Gen. Wood's Administration.

"We were much impressed by the evidence of good administration of the affairs of the island under Gov. Wood. He has a very difficult and complicated problem to deal with; conditions growing out of 300 years of Spanish misrule, and the consequent character of the people of Cuba, make every step in its solution embarrassing, but we are convinced that he is the right man in the right place, and that his administration, though firm, is as gentle as possible, and calculated to lead the people wisely to the establishment of an independent government, which shall have close relations with our own and which the interests both of the people of Cuba and the United States shall be sure to subserve."

Must Be Taught Like Children.

"It is not too much to say that the people of Cuba in respect to the formation of a stable government are very much like children who have to be taught and led. They regard the United States as their friend and teacher, and, as a whole, are quite willing to be guided."

Great Possibilities.

"There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has natural resources and is capable of supporting a population four or five times larger than its numbers at present."

Yankee Capital Needed.

"On the whole there has been marvelous recuperation since the depredations of peace, but it needs American capital and American enterprise, which hesitates as yet to go there. English and German capital seems more confident, and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as foreigners have. On the whole, we were much pleased and encouraged. The people of the United States and of Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be most certain."

Afloat on an Ice Floe.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 2.—Two fishermen are supposed to be on a large ice floe some distance off the city shore of Lake Erie. Signs of life were seen at midnight, and a rescue party started out, but after proceeding some distance, found the ice had broken. It is surmised that those on the ice are two young men who had been fishing on the ice for three days. If the wind does not rise during the night they can possibly be rescued to-morrow.

Forced to the Bursting Point.

Cheerbourg, France, April 2.—The boiler of a French torpedo boat exploded, Saturday, during forced draught trials. Six of the crew were terribly burned. One died and another, unable to bear the agony, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

Destructive Floods in Uruguay.

Montevideo, April 2.—The recent heavy floods in Uruguay have caused great destruction of cattle and wheat. Two bridges on the Central railway have been swept away with a reported loss to the company of \$50,000.

The Sherman Sails for Home.

Manila, April 2.—The United States transport Sherman sailed yesterday with a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, Armand L. Lasseigne and William S. Biddle, Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners and 35 insane.

Tram Cars in Santiago de Chile.

Santiago de Chile, April 2.—The first electric tram car ever operated in this city went over the lines yesterday. Popular interest in the event was keen.

The Monetary Problem.

A HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Influence That Money Has Had Upon the Public Welfare from Time Immemorial.

"The monetary systems of the present day are a historical development," says Alexander Del Mar, in his new work on the "History of Money in America from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Constitution"; they descend from the principles enunciated in the great mixed moneys of 1664; the circumstances connected with the Spanish conquest of America; the Spanish free coinage act of 1666; the British free coinage act of 1666; and the invention of the coinage and printing presses. It would, therefore, seem necessary that writers on the subject should possess some familiarity with these topics. But though the author of the present work has consulted many treatises relating to monetary systems he has never yet met with one which evinced the least grasp of these various historical elements. Some of them contain information relative to the details of monetary issues. These, when carefully collated, are of value to the historian, legislator and commentator. But, for the most part, books on money are filled with doctrines, or worse yet, mere dilutions of doctrines, without history or experience to support them—doctrines based on words, on definitions, on figments of the mind, false, worthless, misleading, mischievous and hurtful."

The "Legal, political and social character of money; its influence upon the public welfare; the prominent place it occupies in the annals of the past; the countless experiments that have been made in the fabrication and emission of its symbols; the civic struggles that have centered upon its control, and the learning that has been devoted to its principles by philosophers, legislators and jurists, surely claim for its historical treatment some better preparation than doctrines. The father of the inductive method was born more than three centuries ago; yet it is only now that his method is being applied to the study of money."

"The mixed moneys case decided that money was a public measure, a measure of value, and that, like other measures, it was necessary in the public welfare that its dimensions or volume should be limited, defined and regulated by the state. The whole body of learning left as by the ancient and modern world was invoked in this celebrated judgment. Aristotle, Paulus, Bodin and Budellus were summoned to its support; the Roman law, the common law and the statutes all upheld it; it demonstrated that the state alone had a right to issue money and to decide of what substances its symbols should be made, whether of gold, silver, brass or pewter. Whatever the state decided to be money was money. That was the gist of it."

"This decision greatly alarmed the merchants of London, and for more than half a century after it was enunciated they were occupied with efforts to defeat its operation. In 1694 they succeeded in getting the matter before the star chamber; but their plans were rejected. The revolution of 1688 postponed their projects. The restoration of 1660 revived them. Their final success dates from 1666."

Although the author does not discuss the politics of money, but confines himself strictly to its history, yet, says the National Watchman, "principles laid down in the celebrated mixed money case, to which he frequently adverts, and which he regards as sound legal doctrine, not to be overthrown, render it evident that the atrocious act recently passed by the house of representatives and senate is a gross violation of constitutional and void. It surrenders both the issuance of money and the retirement of money to the banks. It pledges the national treasury, and, after it, every individual and corporation in the country, to the payment of its indebtedness in gold metal, whether the same is current in coins or the date of payment or not. In other words, it makes all contracts payable in money of the day of contract, instead of in money of the day of payment. This principle has been the subject of discussion for upwards of 2,500 years. It divided parties in Rome during the commonwealth; it divided them during the empire; it divided them during the middle ages; it divided them during the renaissance; it divided them during the last century; and it divides them yet. Hundreds of works have been written on the subject and none more learned or more replete with sound doctrine than those which were written during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During this period many legal decisions were rendered on the subject, all of them laying down the principle in unmistakable terms; that contracts were only equitably payable in moneys of the day of payment, and that all laws which bound the debtor to any other terms were in principle unjust and impracticable of fulfillment. Several of the popes of Rome issued decisions to the same effect. The courts of Italy, France, England and Germany all decided the same way. The learned doctors of Bologna, Padua and the Sorbonne all approved the same view, and whenever the subject was brought to the test of reason or legality, the decision was always in favor of permitting the debtor to pay his debt in the money which happened to be current in his country on the day his debt was due. The great writers of international law, Grocius, Puffendorf and Vattel all held similar views—that debts were only equitably payable in money of the day of payment. Notwithstanding this opinion of the patriots, the politics and the learned, there has never been wanting an avid class who have sought to pin down the people to the payment of specific moneys, and this class has from time to time

secured such acts of legislation as temporarily gratified their unjust demands, until the scene closed, as it invariably did, with general bankruptcy and ruin.

BANK PROFITS.

Under Monetary Bill—Why the Country Demand for the Bonds Is So Strenuous.

Why government bond prices have advanced sharply, recently is explained by the showing made in a circular addressed to the national banks by Harvey Fisk & Sons, of New York. This circular says regarding the pending currency bill:

"Among its other attractive features the bill provides for the issue of two per cent. 30-year gold bonds, the reduction of one-half per cent. per annum in the tax on circulation where secured by these bonds, the issue of notes to the full face value of the bonds deposited and the right to increase circulation at any time, by the repeal of the restriction which has heretofore prevented its increase until the expiration of six months from the last decrease in circulation."

"Many banks have already increased their holdings of the old issues which are to be refunded into the new two per cents., and while there has been a material advance in the prices of all government bonds during the last few days, they are still obtainable at prices making the new two per cents. attractive as a basis for circulation. At present prices every dollar invested in circulation will realize over 20 per cent. per annum. In no other way can such rates of interest, absolutely free from risk, be secured; and it behooves the banks to act promptly in order to secure the full advantages of the transaction."

The circular goes on to explain that an investment of \$100,000 in \$100,000 of the bonds is really an investment of \$6,000 only, since \$100,000 of circulation can be taken out against the bonds. The 20 per cent. profit is on the \$6,000. With the outstanding three per cent. bonds at 111.88, the four of 1907 at 117.80, ex-April interest, and the five at 116.68 the cost of the two will be 106. At 106 the profit on circulation would be 21.55 per cent. a year with money at four per cent. and 21.83 at five per cent.

The profit from the two at 107 would be 18.21 per cent. on the actual cash invested with money at four per cent. and 18.50 with money at five per cent. The profit at 108 with money at four per cent. would be 15.71 per cent. and with money at five per cent. 16 per cent. There were predictions in Wall street that the price of the new two would reach 110.—National Watchman.

"OUR PLAIN DUTY."

Has a Flexible Meaning in the Mind of Our Wobbly President—Right Makes Might.

Only a few months ago, the president in his message to congress declared that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets." Now a "plain duty" involves an obligation; it has to do with justice and right; it touches the conscience. Abraham Lincoln declared that "right makes might;" duty was such an important matter in his eyes that he was prepared to follow, wherever it led. "Let us to the end," he said, "dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Congress, however, at the bidding of our protected interests, has seen proper to measure our duty by the tariff schedules. "Let us do 85 per cent. of our duty," say the republicans of the house, "and leave the rest to the sugar trust and the growers of Connecticut tobacco." What Mr. McKinley regarded as a "plain duty" has resolved itself into a question of the American people's products of Porto Rico entering our markets.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Example.

A French philosopher said to the business men and farmers of the kingdom in reply to their demand for certain political reforms:

"You people attend to making a living and paying your taxes. Leave the work of governing the country to the king and the nobility. They know how to do it, and you know nothing about it."

Not so many years later the people rose up, and killed the king and many of the nobles, and governed the country to suit themselves. When we are told that we should leave the governing of the country to men like Hanna, Hay, Gage and others of their kind, we are reminded of the French who are not so patient as the French used to be, and may become mischievous on shorter notice.—Illinois State Register.

Affects Real Estate Values.

The growth of trusts and the elimination of the individual from the field of competitive enterprise is already injuriously affecting the value of real estate in our large cities. As the profits of industry go into fewer and fewer pockets the number of those who can live in elegant homes correspondingly diminishes, entailing a terrific destruction of real estate values. Mortgaged real estate in our cities is already becoming a burden to its nominal owners, and the day is not distant, under the trust regime, when the poor will lose their savings that are invested by savings banks in city mortgages, and the cities will be owned by the bankers and trust magnates.—National Watchman.

An Inexcusable Excuse.

Jaggies.—When a man does a foolish thing he generally has an excuse to offer that is even more foolish.

Waggies.—That's so. Oldboy said he got married because he wanted to be weaned from his club life.—Town Topics.

A Matrimonial Motto.

Catch-a-catch-can is the matrimonial motto of some girls.—Chicago Daily News.

Spring Annually Says Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given the best of satisfaction, especially as a spring medicine. It builds up the general system and gives new life." DWIGHT C. PARK, Whiteland, Indiana.

Pleasure of Necessities.

A lady living in the Eighteenth ward, anxious to knock her head, the other morning, into a poorly-dressed woman, greatly in need of help. Her late sympathy in the kind lady's heart. When the poor woman left she carried a big bundle of clothes and a sack containing many of the necessities of life. The next morning there appeared at the same door a seven-year-old urchin of ruddy countenance, who somewhat shocked the lady of the house with this: "Say, that lady you gave things to yesterday wants to know if you've got a pair of skates that me brother can wear."—Salt Lake Herald.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North.

In the South, they are the pleasantest and